

### **REMARKS**

The present invention is a method and system for providing an identification of a broadcast piece of information to a person receiving the broadcast and a method and system for providing an identification of a musical piece to a person listening to a radio station which is playing the musical piece in a radio broadcast. An embodiment of a method of providing an identification of a broadcast piece of information to a person receiving the broadcast comprises the steps of on a first receiver 20 receiving the broadcast; sending a first message containing at least a portion of the piece of information to a centralized information identification location 14 having a database 30 storing data for identifying pieces of information; at the centralized information identification location, comparing at least the portion of the first message with pieces of information stored in the database; and identifying the piece of information on the basis of the comparison. See paragraph [0021] and paragraphs [0028]-[0032] of the Substitute Specification.

It should be noted that the February 4, 2004 Information Disclosure Statement was submitted after the issuance of the Office Action. It is requested that the Examiner consider the Information Disclosure Statement and make it of record in the next Office Action.

Claims 37 and 38 stand objected to in view of informalities noted by the Examiner. The claims have been amended to overcome the stated ground of objection.

Claims 1-27, 32-46 and 48-53 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by United States Patent 5,991,737 (Chen). This ground of rejection is traversed for the following reasons.

Independent claim 1 recites:

A method of providing an identification of a broadcast piece of information to a person receiving the broadcast, said method comprising the steps of:

- (a) on a first receiver, receiving the broadcast piece of information;
- (b) sending a first message containing at least a portion of the broadcast piece of information to a centralized information identification location having a data base storing data for identifying pieces of information;
- (c) at the centralized information identification location, comparing at least the portion of the broadcast piece of information with pieces of information stored in the data base; and
- (d) identifying the piece of information on the basis of the comparison.

Independent claim 21 recites:

A system for providing an identification of a broadcast piece of information to a person receiving the broadcast, said system comprising:

- a receiver for receiving the broadcast piece of information and providing a signal reproducing the broadcast piece of information;
- first message transmitting means for transmitting a first message describing the piece of information including at least a portion of the broadcast piece of information; and
- a centralized information identification location, including:
  - means for receiving the first message;
  - a data base storing data for identifying pieces of information broadcast by a plurality of broadcasting stations; and
  - an information identification unit, responsive to the description of the broadcast piece of information including the at least a portion of the piece of information in the received first message for locating data in said data base identifying the broadcast piece of information.

Independent claim 45 recites:

A method of providing an identification of a musical piece to a person listening to a radio station which is playing the musical piece, said method comprising the steps of:

- (a) providing a data base storing data for identifying musical pieces;
- (b) receiving a telephone message describing the musical piece containing at least a portion of the musical piece and identifying a receiving location to which identification of the musical piece is to be sent;

(c) interrogating the data base to identify the musical piece by comparing the received at least a portion of the musical piece with musical piece stored in the data base to identify the music pieces heard by the person in the database; and

(d) sending to the identified receiving location a message including the identification of the musical piece.

Independent claim 53 recites:

A system for providing an identification of a musical piece to a person listening to a radio station which is playing the musical piece in a radio broadcast, said system comprising:

a first telephone for receiving a message describing a musical piece that has been played in a radio broadcast on a radio station including at least a portion of the musical piece, and identifying a receiving location to which identification of the musical piece is to be sent;

a data base storing data for identifying musical pieces played by a plurality of radio stations;

a music identification unit responsive to the description of the musical piece including at least a portion of the musical piece in the received telephone message for locating data in said data base identifying the musical piece; and

means for transmitting to the identified receiving location a message identifying the musical piece.

Each of these claims substantively requires the reception of a broadcast piece of information or a musical piece with at least a portion of the piece of information or musical piece being transmitted to another location where the at least a portion of the broadcast piece of information or musical piece is compared with the database or utilized to identify the piece of information or musical piece. This subject matter has no counterpart in Chen.

Chen utilizes a content identification processor 34 resident at a processing station 22 which receives transmissions from a consumer transmitter 18 which identify the contents of the broadcast information. See column 2, lines 50-63. However, the identification of a broadcast information using the consumer

transmitter 18 is fundamentally different than that of the present invention in that the consumer transmitter does not send at least a portion of the broadcast piece of information or musical piece to a remote location which is used to identify the broadcast piece of information or musical piece as recited in the independent claims.

Instead, the consumer transmitter 18 of Chen transmits an identification of the broadcast station, such as its frequency, and further generic identification of what the consumer is interested in purchasing such as the identification "CD". See column 3, lines 21-43. This does not correspond to the claimed sequence as recited above where the received broadcast piece of information or music is transmitted as a message containing at least a portion of the broadcast piece of information or music which portion is used in the identification thereof. As may be seen from the description of the identification of the information which is transmitted from the consumer, it is merely enough information to allow a server at the processing station 22 to identify the content of the broadcast information by resorting to a database of what the broadcast is at the identified channel to perform the identification and then to respond to the consumer's order. See column 4, lines 18-60.

The content identification processor 34, which is part of the processing station 22, monitors the content of numerous items of broadcast information as described in the above-referenced portion of column 4, so as to either receive media scheduling information from a media facilitator or utilize audio or visual pattern recognition to identify the content so as to permit the order processor to convert the identification of the broadcast station and the nature of what is to be purchased,

such as a CD, into the actual content. Therefore, it is seen that Chen's transmission of information from the consumer is based upon a different principal than that of the present invention which does not rely on the transmission of a portion of the piece of information.

There is no basis in the record why a person of ordinary skill in the art would be led to modify the teachings of Chen to transmit a portion of the piece of information which is ordered from the consumer transmitter except by impermissible hindsight. The present invention provides a different methodology of identifying the information which is to be ordered by transmitting a portion thereof to a remote facility in order to permit the identification at the facility remote from the transmitter.

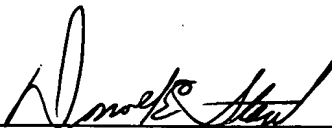
The dependent claims define more specific aspects of the present invention which are neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by Chen.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is submitted that each of the claims in the application is in condition for allowance.

To the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. §1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account No. 01-2135 (0171.37357X00) and please credit any excess fees to such Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP



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Donald E. Stout  
Registration No. 26,422  
(703) 312-6600

Attachments  
DES:dlh



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SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

METHOD OF AND SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING IDENTIFICATION  
OF A PIECE OF INFORMATION

RECEIVED

APR 07 2004

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technology Center 2600

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention pertains to a method of and a system for providing information about a broadcast piece of information, for example a musical piece, to a person listening to a station which is broadcasting the piece of information, for example by playing the musical piece in a radio broadcast. More particularly, the present invention pertains to a method and a system which permit a person watching or hearing a broadcast transmission to obtain the identification of a piece of information included in the broadcast transmission, enabling the person to utilize the information by, for example, obtaining a compact disk, audio tape, video tape, phonograph record or other recording of the piece of information for his or her own use, incorporating the information into a summary such as a "Top 10 play list," etc.

~~The present information will be described with reference primarily to a listener hearing a musical piece played on a radio broadcast, but the invention is likewise applicable to broadcasts of other information, not only on radio broadcasts, but also on television broadcasts, the word "information" being used in its broadest sense to encompass not only verbal information, but also musical pieces, visual information and other types of information.~~

### Description of the Prior Art

### Background of the Invention

**[0002]** People often hear or see a piece of information played in a radio or television broadcast, but do not hear, see, or otherwise know the name or other identifying information about the piece of information. For example, a listener may have turned on a radio broadcast after the name of a musical piece was given, or the listener may have had his or her attention diverted at the time the identification of the musical piece was given. If the listener finds the musical piece to be particularly appealing, then he or she may wish to obtain a copy of the musical piece, for example on a commercially available compact disk, audio tape recording, or phonograph record. To do so, of course, the listener must have the name of the musical piece and, most likely, also the name of the composer, the name of the orchestra or other musical group which performed the musical piece, and possibly the name of the company which put out the compact disk, tape recording or phonograph record.

**[0003]** The listener might obtain the name and other information about the musical piece by placing a telephone call to the radio or television station which provided the broadcast. This, however, requires obtaining the telephone number for the particular station. In addition, there may be times when the listener is not certain of the station to which his or her radio or television set is tuned. By way of example, the person may simply turn on the radio to the last station to which it was tuned and not note the station. This is an even greater problem for someone who hears a musical piece on the radio while driving in a car, since at the time the name of the musical piece was given the person's attention may have been diverted, for example by traffic conditions.

**[0004]** It has been suggested that each radio and television station provide a service in which a unique, easily remembered telephone code could be dialed, perhaps on a cellular phone, in order to contact a service at the radio station which would provide the identification of pieces of information played on that station. By way of example, a "star plus number" service could be provided in which a person could activate the "\*" key on a telephone, along with the keys for numbers in a radio station's broadcasting frequency --e.g. "\*1600" for an a.m. radio station broadcasting at 1600 kilohertz-- in order to obtain identification of musical pieces played on the radio station. Such a service, however, requires calling a different telephone number for each broadcast station. While a listener may know the call letters of a radio station to which he or she is listening, the listener is less likely to know the frequency of the radio station, and so not know the proper number to call for such a service. In addition, such a service requires that the call be made while the piece of information is being played on the broadcasting station. This may be possible when the listener has a telephone readily accessible, but if a significant amount of time passes before the listener has access to a telephone, then such a service would not provide the identification of the desired piece of information.

#### Summary of the Invention

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0005]** The present invention is a method of and a system for providing the identification of a piece of information to a person listening to or watching a radio or television broadcast of the piece of information. In accordance with the present invention, a centralized information



identification location or server has a data base storing data for identifying pieces of information. A person who wishes to learn the identification of a piece of information broadcast by a radio or television station places a telephone call to the server and sends a message describing the piece of information. At the server, the data base is interrogated to identify the piece of information. Preferably, the inquiring telephone call also identifies a receiving location to which identification of the piece of information is to be sent and, if desired, an order for a copy of the piece of information and payment information, such as identification of a credit card. In such case, once the piece of information is identified, the server sends a message identifying the piece of information to the identified receiving location. If a copy of the piece of information has been ordered, shipment and charging for that can be arranged. The server makes it unnecessary for the listener or viewer to know a specific telephone number to call for each broadcasting station. The receiving location might be a telephone or an electronic mail ("e-mail") address, or other suitable location.

**[0006]** The telephone call to the server might be made as the piece of information is being broadcast on the broadcasting station, or at a later time. If the call is made as the piece of information is being broadcast, the message describing the piece of information might be sending the sound of the piece of information from the radio or television broadcast directly. Alternatively, a brief excerpt from the piece of information might be recorded as the piece is being broadcast, and the telephone call placed later, with the recording providing the description of the piece of information. As another alternative, the telephone call might include identification of the radio or television station which broadcast the piece of information and the time that the broadcast occurred. Such a message could be sent by

electronic mail, as well as by a telephone call. The telephone call can be made on a cellular telephone, for example using a short message service (SMS) message.

**[0007]** The data base at the server can include various pieces of information, for example, sounds of musical pieces, for comparison with the sound of the piece of information provided during the telephone call. Alternatively, or additionally, the data base can include play lists from radio and television stations of interest so as to identify the piece of information when the broadcasting station and time of the broadcast are known. Such a play list is arranged by time segments and lists the pieces of information which were broadcast by each radio and television station during each time segment. By looking on the play list of the broadcasting station for the time of the broadcast, the name and other information about the piece of information can be found. Alternatively, identification of a piece of information that was broadcast on a identified broadcasting station can be based on correlating the signal as contained in the telephone call to the server with signals known to have been sent from the broadcasting stations using known correlation techniques.

**[0008]** The listener who receives this information can utilize the information in any of several ways, for example, by obtaining a copy, by making a list of favorite musical pieces, by compiling a "top ten" list, or by applying the information to an Internet web site.

**[0009]** The quality of the broadcast signal received at the server through the telephone call might be degraded due to transmission errors or signal coding. Transmission errors might be caused during transmission of the broadcast signal from the broadcast station to the listener, as well as in the transmission from the listener to the data base server. Coding errors might be caused by non-ideal coding methods used in telephony, such as GSM codes. These

effects can be taken into account by artificially causing similar effects in the reference signals stored in the data base that are known to have been sent by the broadcast stations, for example by coding/decoding the signal and causing some random errors to the signal. This will make the result of the comparison more reliable, at least in some cases.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

**[0010]** These and other aspects and advantages of the present invention are more apparent from the following detailed description and claims, particularly when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention as applied by way of illustration to a radio broadcast of a piece of music. In the drawings:

**[0011]** Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating a preferred embodiment of the method and system of the present invention as applied by way of illustration to a radio broadcast of a piece of music;

**[0012]** Figure 2 is a diagram illustrating a second preferred embodiment of the method and system of the present invention as applied by way of illustration to a radio broadcast of a piece of music;

**[0013]** Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 depict alternative embodiments of apparatus for sending a message describing a piece of information and identifying a receiving location to which identification of the piece of information is to be sent;

**[0014]** Figure 10 is a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of apparatus in accordance with the present invention for identifying a piece of information and sending to an

identified receiving location a message including the identification of the piece of information; and

**[0015]** Figure 11 is a fragmentary block diagram illustrating another preferred embodiment of apparatus in accordance with the present invention for sending to an identified receiving location a message including identification of the piece of information.

#### Detailed Description

**[0016]** The present information will be described with reference primarily to a listener hearing a musical piece played on a radio broadcast, but the invention is likewise applicable to broadcasts of other information, not only on radio broadcasts, but also on television broadcasts, the word "information" being used in its broadest sense to encompass not only verbal information, but also musical pieces, visual information and other types of information.

**[0017]** Figure 1 illustrates a first preferred embodiment of the method and system of the present invention as applied to identification of a piece of music being broadcast by radio; however, identification of any type of broadcast information might be provided in accordance with the present invention. In the illustrative system of Figure 1, a radio station 10 is providing a radio broadcast including a musical piece, and a listener, depicted in Figure 1 as being inside a car 10, is receiving the radio broadcast on a radio receiver, and so is hearing the musical piece and might desire to know its name and other identifying information. In the illustrative depiction of Figure 1, the listener can activate a cellular telephone to place a call from the car 12 to a centralized music identification location or server 14, and in that

telephone call can send a message describing the musical piece and identifying a receiving location, such as a telephone, to which identification of the musical piece is to be sent. That telephone might be the same cellular telephone or a different telephone.

**[0018]** Figure 2 depicts a second preferred embodiment of the method and system of the present invention in which the radio broadcast from radio station 10 is received by a radio receiver 20 located in a building 17. The call to the server 14 is then placed by a telephone 16 within building 17 to a telephone 18 at server 14. From a building such as building 17 the telephone call might be made on a land-line telephone, as depicted in Figure 2, or on a cellular telephone.

**[0019]** Figures 3-9 depict alternative arrangements by which the person hearing the musical piece on the radio broadcast might send a message to the server 14. In the embodiment of Figure 3, radio receiver 20a and telephone 16a are coupled together as one unit. Telephone 16a might be a cellular telephone or a land line telephone. If radio receiver 20a and telephone 16a are in a vehicle such as automobile 12, then telephone 16a is a cellular telephone. When the listener hears a musical piece for which he or she wants the identification, the person activates telephone 16a to place a call to server 14. That call sends a message to the server which describes the musical piece as the musical piece is being received by radio receiver 20a, for example by applying the received and demodulated radio signal directly to the telephone input in addition to, or instead of to, the radio loudspeaker. Preferably, that message also identifies a receiving location to which identification of the musical piece is to be sent. The receiving location to which the identification is to be sent

might be telephone 16a or another telephone or might be an alternative location, such as an e-mail address.

**[0020]** Figure 4 depicts a modified embodiment in which radio receiver 20b provides an audio output through its loud speaker, while telephone 16b is acoustically coupled to the loud speaker, and so picks up that audio output through its microphone and sends the audio output to server 14.

**[0021]** In the embodiments of Figures 3 and 4, the telephone call to the server is made while the musical piece is being received on the radio receiver. If access to a telephone is not available at that time, for example due to the telephone being otherwise in use, then as depicted in Figure 5 radio receiver 20c can apply a signal encompassing the musical piece to a recording device, such as a tape recorder 22c, and at a later time the recorded musical piece, or a segment of it, can be played back by recording device 22c through telephone 16c, which is electrically coupled to the recording device, to provide the message to the server, preferably together with a time stamp indicating when the musical piece was recorded. In this regard, the term “recording device” refers to a device capable of making a recording of the piece of information and playing back that recording.

**[0022]** Similarly, Figure 6 depicts an embodiment in which radio receiver 20d applies the musical piece to recording device 22d, and at a later time the recorded musical piece is played back through the loud speaker of the recording device and picked up by the microphone of telephone 16d, which is acoustically coupled to the loud speaker, to send the message to the server 14, preferably together with a time stamp.

**[0023]** Radio receiver 20a and telephone 16a of Figure 3 might be a unitary device having both the radio receiver and telephone built into it. Alternatively, they might be separate components wired together so that the musical piece is transmitted in the form of an electrical signal from radio receiver 20a to the telephone 16a. Likewise, radio receiver 20c, recording devices 22c, and telephone 16c of Figure 5 might be a unitary device or separate components wired together.

**[0024]** In each of the embodiments of Figures 3-6, the musical piece is transmitted in an electromagnetic or electrical signal by means of the telephone 16 to the server 14 which then interrogates the data base to identify the musical piece, for example by comparing the sound of the received musical piece with sounds recorded in the data base. For a vocal piece, a voice recognition system might be utilized. Figure 7 depicts an alternative embodiment of the invention in which a listener 24 hears the musical piece as the radio broadcast is received by radio receiver 20e and, either at that time or at a subsequent time, uses telephone 16e to place a call to server 14 and transmits a message including identification of the radio station which broadcast the musical piece and the time that the broadcast occurred. As a further alternative, such a message could be sent by the listener from an e-mail terminal 16f, as depicted in Figure 8. At the centralized music identification location, the data base is interrogated to locate the time on a play list giving the musical pieces played by the identified radio station and the times when those pieces were played, and so providing identification of the musical piece. Alternatively, if the call is made or e-mail message is sent while the musical piece is being received on radio receiver 20e, then at the server 14, a radio receiver could be tuned to

the identified radio station to receive the sound of the musical piece, enabling comparison of that sound with sounds in the data base.

**[0025]** In a similar way, if the identity of the radio station is not known, then at centralized music identification location radio frequencies can be scanned until the signal received from one of the radio receivers 20a or 20b is found, and the radio station then identified, permitting interrogation of its play list.

**[0026]** As illustrated in Figure 9, the broadcast information might be in a television broadcast received on a television receiver 20f, rather than in a radio broadcast.

**[0027]** Any of the telephones 16a-16e might be a cellular telephone or a land-line telephone.

**[0028]** Figure 10 is a block diagram depicting an arrangement which might be included in the centralized music identification location or server 14. The telephone message from the telephone 16 is received by telephone 18 and passed through an interface unit 26 to an identification unit 28. Interface unit 26, by way of example, might convert a received analog telephone signal into a digital form suitable for use by identification unit 28. The identification unit 28 interrogates data base 30 to identify the musical piece. Identification unit 28 then applies a signal through interface unit 32 to telephone 34, including identification of the musical piece and identification of the receiving location to which the identification of the musical piece is to be sent. If that receiving location is a telephone, telephone 34 then places a call to the identified telephone and transmits a message including identification of the musical piece. A single telephone might be used both to receive the telephone message from telephone 16 and to send the telephone message identifying the musical piece, thus



replacing telephones 18 and 34. Alternatively, the identification of the musical piece might be sent in an e-mail message from an e-mail terminal 34a, as depicted in Figure 11.

**[0029]** If the telephone message received by telephone 18 includes an order for a copy of the musical piece, for example on a compact disk, audio tape, or phonograph record, and payment information, then that information is applied through interface 32 to an order fulfillment unit 35, which might be a facsimile machine or an e-mail terminal that sends a facsimile or e-mail message to a remote shipping and billing center to ship the copy of the musical piece to the listener.

**[0030]** Data base 30 can have stored within it digital representations of musical pieces so that identification unit 28 can compare a received musical piece with the musical pieces in the data base. Alternatively, or additionally, data base 30 can have stored within it play lists for the several radio stations so that when the telephone message received by telephone 18 and applied through interface 26 to identification unit 28 is the identification of a radio station and the time that a musical piece was played, then identification unit 28 can interrogate the play list for the identified radio station to determine the identification of the musical piece. If such telephone message identifying the radio station is received during the time the musical piece is being played by the radio station, then identification unit 28 can cause radio receiver 36 to be tuned to the identified radio station so that the musical piece as received by radio receiver 36 is applied through interface unit 38 to identification unit 28 for comparison with musical pieces in data base 30.

**[0031]** Identification unit 28 can be a properly programmed digital processor and might be incorporated with telephones 18 and 34, data base 30, and order fulfillment unit 35 into a

computer system. If the identification message from centralized music identification location 14 is sent by e-mail, such a computer system can transmit the message.

**[0032]** Instead of a musical piece, the piece of information to be identified may be, for example, a spoken news broadcast or a broadcast of or commentary on a sports event. In any case the identification of the piece of information might be provided by e-mail, including a link pointing to an Internet web page having more information on the broadcast information.

**[0033]** Thus, in accordance with the present invention, regardless of the broadcast station which is broadcasting the piece of information, the listener can call one centralized information identification location and send a message describing the piece of information and preferably also identifying a receiving location to which identification of the piece of information is to be sent, and at the centralized information identification location a data base storing data for identifying pieces of information is interrogated to identify the piece of information, and a message is sent to the identified receiving location including identification of the piece of information. Although the present invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, numerous rearrangements, alterations, and substitutions can be made, and still the result would be within the scope of the invention.

## ABSTRACT

A method of and a system for providing an identification of a piece of information to a person tuned to a broadcasting station which is broadcasting the piece of information. The person sends a first message to a centralized information identification location having a data base storing data for identifying pieces of information. The first message describes the piece of information and preferably also identifies a receiving location to which identification of the piece of information is to be sent. In response to the first message, the data base is interrogated to identify the piece of information, and a second message is sent to the identified receiving location, including identification of the piece of information. If desired, the first message can include an order for a copy of the musical piece and payment information, and the centralized music identification location can forward an order for the copy to an order shipping center.